Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, { CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 27, 1841. { NUMBER 21.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for July, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.			
27 Tuesday,	52 4	8 7				
28 Wednesday,	53 4	7 7	For July, 1841.			
29 Thursday,	53 4	7 7		D.	H.	M.
30 Friday,	54 4	6 7	Full Moon,	3	1	12 E.
31 Saturday,	55 4	5 7	Last Quarter,	11	3	14 M.
1 Sunday,	56 4	4 7	New Moon,	18	8	57 M.
2 Monday.	57 4	3 7	First Quarter,	25	3	5 E.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...f

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

Caution!

I HEREBY caution the public against trading for a note of hand, given by me to John Harris, for twenty dollars, and dated the 25th November, 1839. Said note is, or was lately, in the hands of ISAAC KRIMMINGER of Cabarrus county. I have paid it to the agent of Mr. Harris, and hold his receipt against the same, and shall certainly not pay it over again. FRANCIS VANDERBURG.

July 13, 1841. 19...3w

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

A SUPPLY OF BLANK
Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also,
Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,
Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office.

Deferred Articles.

RUFFIN'S FARMERS' REGISTER, JULY NUMBER.

We cannot too highly recommend this valuable work to the attention of our agricultural readers.—Let them remember that "knowledge is power," and is wealth also. The labors of Mr. Ruffin have revolutionized the art of agriculture in Eastern Virginia, and extended their beneficial influence into other States. The present number is a rich one.—The lecture on animal and vegetable nutrition contains science and sound sense. We transcribe the table of contents.—*Washington Repub.*

Contents of the Farmer's Register for July, 1841.—*Original Communications.*—Desultory observations on the banking system of this country, and the effects of its different modes of operation—concluded; Notes on Sandy Point estate. No. 2; The patent family freezer; Remarks on the geological survey of the Eastern Shore of Maryland; Depreciated and worthless bank notes, and subscriptions to the Farmer's Register; The Farmer's Register, and its course in regard to banks; Monthly commercial report; Summary of news:

Selections.—Dairy management; Fishery laws of Pennsylvania and their effects; To make names grow on fruit; A specimen of agricultural legislation; Condition of American agriculture; and the propriety of affording to it governmenta aid; Hales worth farmers' club; Hiving bees; Account of the mode of culture adopted in raising a crop of turnips with liquid manure; The cotton gin. American inventions; Nitrate of soda as a manure; Vegetable and animal nutrition; On destroying rats; Action of leaves; The disease called the "yellows" which attacks the peach tree; Canker worms; First exhibition and fair of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Henrico; Gapes in chickens; Destruction of caterpillars; The tart or pie rubarb; A minute scientific description of Kentucky blue grass; The muscardine; Durham stock as milkers; Sales of Berkshires; The new theory—saving eggs; First fruits of the season—success in silk-making; Foundering; Work oxen; The board of agriculture.

Bank Whig Financiering.—The Bank Whigs alledge the nation is in debt, and they propose to fund this debt by issuing twelve millions of stock.

At the same time they have passed a Bill to divide among the States what they call a surplus arising from the sales of public lands.

Now, is the nation twelve millions in debt, and is there still a surplus in the treasury to be divided? Is there not something very absurd in a business view of the subject, in compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to divide a *surplus* among the States, from an empty Treasury? And do the bank whigs hope to make the people believe that there is a surplus to divide, and yet that it is necessary to issue twelve millions of stock, on the credit of the people, to pay existing debts?

As a mere matter of finance or of ordinary business, what can be more preposterous than the proposition to distribute surplus revenue to the States in one bill, and in another to contract a debt of twelve millions of dollars? Why not apply the surplus to the payment of the debt, and by economy and retrenchment, save the means for paying the residue, and not bring upon the country embarrassment and the disgrace of contracting a debt in time of peace, for the ordinary expenses of the government? The cry of retrenchment and reform, which resounded in the ears of the people in 1840, seems to be merged in a general scramble for the spoils of office, and a greedy effort on the part of speculators and stock-jobbers for a great bank, which will enable them for twenty years to grind the face of those who labor, and as Mr. Webster has the expression, *to fertilize their fields from the sweat of the poor man's brow.*—*Albany Argus.*

Going where he belongs.—Little *Stanley* of N. Carolina, said the other day, that "he would sooner go to the negroes for an ally than to the Democracy." Well, he has gone to his natural allies already, in joining the Abolitionists, and the Samboes have reciprocated, for it is said that a great number of the signatures on the great *Reel* petition for a Bank from New York, are those of Mr. Stanley's *nat'ral* whig brethren, the woolly heads, procured at twenty-five cents per head.—*Char. Mercury.*

A NEW CATECHISM TO BE LEARNED BY OFFICE SEEKERS.

Question.—Did you aid in building any log cabins?

Answer.—I did.

Q.—Did you swear to and circulate Ogle's speech about gold spoons?

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you swear to and circulate the standing army humbug?

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you not tell the people often, and swear to it, that there should be no more removals from office, *no proscription for opinion sake?*

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you drink plenty of hard cider well tempered with brandy, wear a log cabin button, sing songs, abuse Amos Kendall and the Globe, and hurrah lustily for Tippecanoe and Tyler too?

A.—I did, and hurrahed a little the loudest for Tyler too.

Q.—Did you call Mr. Van Buren a little Dutchman, and swear that he wore whiskers, and that he would steal all the money out of the Independent Treasury?

A.—In all these things have I been faithful, instant in season and out of season, without regard to wear and tear of conscience.

Q.—Rehearse the articles of your belief.

A.—I believe in Tippecanoe and Tyler too, in Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and the United States Bank—I believe in Nicholas Biddle and Bela Badger—I believe that the people have been duped and deceived, and that federalists can never obtain power except by fraud and corruption. I believe in broken banks, coon skins and hard cider. I do not believe in the intelligence of the people, or in their capacity for self-government. I believe above all, notwithstanding the many promises made to the contrary, that the great end and aim of the whigs, was to get the offices. I believe, moreover, that I have told more election falsehoods, brawled louder, got drunk oftener upon hard cider, and am a greater loafer and scoundrel than any of my competitors therefore I must be rewarded.

Springfield (Ill.) Register

Treasury Report.

SPEECH OF

Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina,

In the United States Senate, June 21, 1841—On the motion of Mr. Clay of Kentucky to print 1,500 copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances.

Mr. CALHOUN said, that it was impossible for any one to read the report of the Secretary, without being struck with the solicitude apparent throughout, to make out a large deficit in the revenue of the year. So great was his solicitude, that it betrayed him into numerous errors, which have been so fully exposed by the two Senators who preceded me on the same side that I do not feel called on to add a word to what they have said in that respect. What I propose, in connection with what may be called the financial part of the report, is to show, by a brief and condensed statement, what would be the deficit at the end of the year, according to the data furnished by the Secretary himself, without adding an estimate or a figure of my own.

According, then, to his own data, the available means of the Treasury for the year, including the balance at the end of the last year, Treasury notes authorized to be issued during the year, and the revenue from all sources would be $24,942,935. This is made up, first, of the sum of $4,212,540, the actual receipts into the Treasury from the beginning of the year to the 4th March, including the issue of Treasury notes and the balance on hand at the commencement of the year, and in the next of the sum of $20,750,395, at which he estimates the receipts from the 4th March to the end of the year, including Treasury notes authorized to be issued. Both items are taken from the report, without the alteration of a figure. Cents are omitted, as they are throughout my statement. These together make the sum of $24,942,935, which, as I have stated, is the aggregate of available means of the year, according to the data of the Secretary.

The actual demand on the Treasury for the year will be, on his data, $28,012,776. I have obtained the result, first, from his statement of the annual appropriations (he calls them definite appropriations) made during the last session, which he puts down at $17,937,981; next, from the permanent appropriations payable in the year, $1,781,115, followed by Treasury notes, which he estimates will fall due in the year, or come into the Treasury in payment of duties, making $5,283,831. These items are all taken from 12th page Treasury report, House document. In the table containing them, the item of Treasury notes is put down at $5,431,421; but there is a note appended, which gives the items that compose it, which, strange to tell, gives not that sum, but the one I have stated, and is so footed, making a difference of nearly $150,000. I have taken the one here, as I find the items that compose it, stated in another part of the report, according with those that give that sum. The next and last sum that composes the items, which makes up, according to the data of the Secretary, the demands on the Treasury for the year, is one of $3,009,849, the estimated difference between the outstanding appropriations at the end of this year, compared with those of the end of the last year. This sum I have obtained in the following manner. The Secretary estimates the demands on the Treasury, from the 4th of March to the end of the year, at $33,429,616, and that which will be required for the service of the year, from the 4th of March to the end, at $24,210,000. The difference between them ($9,296,616) would, of course, be the amount of the outstanding apporpriations, according to his estimate, at the end of this year. Take that from the sum of $12,306,265, which he states to be the amount of the outstanding appropriations, at the end of last year, (see 12th page of report,) and the difference will give the amount I have stated, as chargeable to the disbursements of the year; and all the items added, the aggregate amount of those disbursements, according to the Secretary's own data. Subtract the aggregate means of the year ($24,942, 935) from the aggregate demands, ($28,012,776) and the deficit would be $3,069,841.

But from this, two items must be clearly deducted. First, the omission in stating, among the means of the year, the item of $215,151 of money in the mints belonging to the Treasury. Next, an overcharge in the disbursements of $1,110,611 of Treasury notes, issued under the act of 1840, between the 31st December, 1840, and 4th of March, 1841, and which will not fall due till next year. Both the Senators who preceded me, have clearly shown this to be an overcharge. I will not attempt to add to their proof. These two items added make $1,325,762, and that sum subtracted from $3,069,841 gives, for the deficit, according to the Secretary's own data, at the end of the year, the sum of $1,743,979. He estimates it at $16,088,215, making an over estimate on his own data of $14,039,036.

It is true that he makes out his deficit in part, by adding items that have not been, and a large part of them probably will not be, appropriated by Congress; but when we speak of deficits, we refer to the excess of the authorized demands on the Treasury over its available means, and not such demands as the Secretary, or any one else, may think ought to be authorized by law. In that sense there would be no limitation in the deficit.

Among items of this kind the Secretary has added one of four millions of dollars, to constitute a standing deposite in the Treasury, that is, the projected Bank; and this he proposes to borrow, say at six per cent. which would make an annual charge of $240,000 on the people, that the Bank may have the use of it for nothing. I, for one, shall never agree to such a measure. If the Treasury is to be guarded against the contingency of an accidental deficit, a vote of credit authorizing the temporary use of Treasury notes, or, as called in England, exchequer bills, would be greatly preferable. There is another large item of nearly a million and a half, in addition to what has already been voted this year for fortifications, to which I shall not give my assent. The great changes that steam has made, and the still greater that it must make in the operations of war on the ocean, require that the whole subject of the defence of our maritime frontier should be reviewed by able and skilful officers, before we proceed any further in the present system of fortifications. Much that has been done, and what is proposed to be done, would prove, on such view, to be wholly useless—money thrown away. I say nothing of the other items of the kind: they are small. Nor will I undertake to show what will be the actual deficit, if any. It would be too hazardous. The Secretary can make it more or less, or nothing at all, at his pleasure. But if he should choose to leave the outstanding appropriations as they stood last year, there would be in the Treasury a considerable surplus, instead of a deficit. On the contrary, if he should undertake to spend the whole, he may increase the deficit by many millions. We know what his desire is, and it remains to be seen what he will do.

But, sir, another and more important question demands our attention. Why this deep and anxious solicitude to make out a large deficit? Does it originate in party feelings? Is the object to detract from his predecessors in office, by showing that they have left the finances in an embarrassed condition? It may be so in part, but it would be doing the Secretary great injustice to suppose that it was his sole or principal motive. No; it was much higher. It originated in the belief, that to make out a large and permanent deficit, for which no provision was made, was highly important, if not necessary, to carry out the measures which he and his party contemplated. Hence the solicitude—hence the zeal that has led to so many errors and discrepancies, and to so great an over-estimate.

What these measures are, for which such anxiety is felt, the Secretary has not left us to conjecture. He has told us plainly: they are, first and foremost, a funded debt, to be followed by a National Bank, and through it the restoration of the partnership of the Government with the banks, and that by heavy addition to the taxes, by an increase of the tariff, and finally the distribution among the States of the revenue from the public lands.

The debt is to be funded in stocks, redeemable in eight years; and is to consist, in the first place, of his estimated deficit of upwards of sixteen millions, of which four millions is to be, in reality, a permanent loan to the Bank, without interest, as has been stated. In the next, of six millions to be subscribed by him as our share of the Bank stock, and then $9,367,214 of stock to be subscribed by him for the States. What right have we to authorize him to subscribe for the States? In virtue of what right can we give such authority?

The Secretary felt the difficulty; and to make out a show of right for such an extraordinary proposition, he has taken a liberty in using words unexampled in any public document that ever passed under my eyes. He has converted the fourth instalment under the deposite act of '36, proposed to be placed for safekeeping in the State Treasury for the use of the Government whenever called for, into a debt to the States! He speaks of it as *due* to the States in one place, and as *appropriated* to them in another. Where will he find the evidence of such debt, or the act making the appropriation? Will he point to the act of '36? that makes it, as plainly and strongly as words can, a mere deposite for safe keeping for our use, whenever called for; that is, a debt from the States to the government, and not from it to them. And yet, the Secretary is so intent on carrying out his scheme, that he changes at pleasure the relations of the parties—makes the Government, and not the States, the debtor—proposes to subscribe their debts to the Government, as so much stock in the Bank to their credit, for which the Gonernment is to pay them interest on the debt they owe it; and to cap the climax of perversion and absurdity, he provides that if any State should refuse to except its share of the subscription, it shall go to the other States, thus taking from a State at his pleasure, what he says is due to it, and giving it to the other States, without leave or license! He deals with words, rights, and property, as if his will was the only standard of either; makes debts from the States, debts to them, and transfers what he asserts belongs to one, to others, just as it suits him! But I see that the committee has just reported a bill, which omits a provision founded on such monstrous perversion and abuse of language; and I shall omit the residue of the remarks I intended to make on this point. These items, which it is proposed should compose the projected debt, exceed thirty-one million of dollars; and exceed, by rather more than a million, the amount of the stock of the bank. Of this large funded debt, (nearly equal to half of that of the Revolution,) upwards of nineteen millions is to go directly to the creation, or the benefit of the Bank, and the remaining twelve millions is no doubt intended to go into the hands of individuals, with the view, in part, of furnishing the means of meeting their subscription; that is, the Bank is to be manufactured out of the credit of the people. A mortgage, in the shape of public stocks, is to be laid on their industry and property, to the amount of thirty-one millions; that to be converted into cash, and thirty millions of it incorporated into a Bank, to be put under the control and management of seven directors, in the district! Add, that the Bank is to have the use of the public revenue, till wanted for disbursements, and that its notes are made equal to gold and silver every where, in its collections and disbursements, and you will have the project of the Secretary, that has been so much lauded by his party!

To meet this heavy incumberance on the labor and property of the people, and to cover the deficit which would be caused by the distribution of the revenue from the lands, he next proposes to impose a heavy tax of 20 per cent. on the importation of all articles now duty free, with the exception of those contained in the 5th section of the compromise act, and to raise the duty to 20 per cent. on all the articles which pay less than that; the effects of which would be double nearly the present duty or tax on imports.

To complete the list of these odious and oppressive measures, he proposes, finally, that unconstitutional, dangerous, and detestable measure—the distribution of the revenue from the public lands among the States; which must end in a final loss to the Government of this great and growing branch of revenue, and a permanent mortgage to stockholders, domestic and foreign, of the whole of the public domain, consisting of more than a thousand millions of acres; the noble inheritance bequeathed by our fancestors to us and our posterity.

Such are the measures proposed by the Secretary; and for the adoption of which he and the party in power display so much solicitude. A permanent funded debt lies at the bottom of the whole scheme, and hence the deep anxiety to make out a great deficiency in the revenue; in order to afford a plausible pretext to create such a debt. But I stop not here. I push my inquiry beyond the measures themselves to the motive of their authors, and ask why such solicitude to adopt them at this time?—Why the zeal of the Secretary so strongly displayed in his report? Why the call of this extraordinary session at this sultry season, at such great inconvenience of the members, and heavy charge on the country? Why the universal and pressing demand through all the organs of the party for action? And why, finally, the degree of urgency here; the enactment of new rules to cut short inquiry and discussions, and the more rigid and despotic enforcement of the old ones, than has ever been known, to curtail debate? What is the motive for all this?

If we are to believe our opponents, it originates in the highest and purest motive of patriotism and humanity, that their object is to relieve the distress of the country. The distress of the country! *Who is meant by the country?* The great mass of the community, the People, who live on their own means and industry, and look not to Government for favors? Do they mean by the country the tax payers in contradistinction to tax consumers—those who support the Government, and not those who are supported by it? Are these measures intended to relieve them? Would it relieve them, to place on their industry and property a mortgage of more than thirty-one millions of dollars in the shape of a permanent funded debt, and which would annually extract from them nearly two millions of dollars to pay the interest only? Would it relieve them to impose an additional tax of at least twelve millions, by levying a duty on coffee, tea, and other articles, of 20 per cent.; that is, to take one pound in six of all they consume? Would it relieve them to surrender forever the revenue from the public lands, which cannot be estimated at less than five millions of dollars annually, for the next ten years, with a prospect of a great increase in future, to be given away to speculators and dealers in State stocks, for which the Union is no way responsible, either in justice, equity, or honor? Would it relieve them to lay a permanent mortgage, virtually, on the whole of the public domain, in favor of stock-jobbers and speculators? You, gentlemen, (addressing the opposite side) promised relief and reform to the people. On this promise they have raised you to power. Is this the reform, this the relief you promised? Will you, can you, rise in your places here, and in derision, tell the deluded people that when you promised reform and relief, you meant debt, taxes, mortgages, and the giving away of their inheritance? You are silent, and will be silent; you dare not make such an avowal; and yet these are the the only measures you propose.

But if it be not relief to *the people, to whom* can it be? To whom but those who are the tax consumers, and not the tax payers—who, in reality, support not the Government, but are supported by the Government? Who but the mercenary corps—no, I shall not use so strong a term—the dependent corps, who live, or expect to live, on the Government—the office holders and expectants, of whom so fearful a flight lit on this District on the 4th of March last? To this numerous body of not less than one hundred thousand actual dependants on Government, and more than twice that number of expectants, these measures indeed would be relief. The more that is extracted from the people by taxes, and by whatever other device it can be effected, the more goes to them. Their interests and that of the people are in direct conflict. That which oppresses the one pampers the other; that which takes from the one is gained by the other.

But these are not the only classes to whom these measures would bring relief. There are other and more powerful, who are looking on with the most intense anxiety, in the hope of gorging themselves by their means at the expense of the people. These look to debts, stocks, banks, distribution, and taxes, as the choicest of blessings. The greater the debt, the more abundantly the stock market is supplied, the more powerful and controlling the Bank, the greater the amount of the public revenue that is distributed, and the heavier the taxes, the better for them.

To all these, the measures so earnestly recommended in this report would bring great and substantial relief. They are in deep distress—hungry, famished, and howling for their prey. Well they may be. The system of measures by means of which they so long fed on the vitals of the people, has been utterly overthrown, and has left them in their present distressed and starved condition. The object now is to renew that system. Yes, sir, the very measures recommended by the Secretary, are the identical measures which divided the two great parties, the Republican and Federal, at the commencement of the Government, and which, after more than half a century of persevering and unyielding resistance, the former has succeeded in overthrowing. Will any one, can any one, venture to deny what I assert? Who is there so ignorant of our political history, as not to know that the first measure on which the great parties divided was the funded debt; the next the National Bank, and the partnership through it of the Government with the banks; and then the protective tariff, with all the unconstitutional and wasteful expenditures which have and must ever follow in its train? These are the measures which the illustrious leaders of the Republican party of former days so strenuously resisted, and which we have, after so long and severe a contest, overthrown. And these are the measures, which the party now in power propose to revive. With them they have associated another, of the same stamp, but, if possible, more obnoxious and dangerous than any; the corrupt and corrupting scheme of distribution. And yet, strange to tell, there are thousands and tens of thousands, who have ever called themselves Republicans—who have stood in the front rank, when the battle waxed the hottest, and the onset was most fierce, against this system—who still call themselves Republicans, and honestly believe themselves to be so, now found making battle on the opposite side, to restore the measures which they have done so much to overthrow! How wonderful the delusion! Time, it is to be hoped, may expel it, and restore them to their true position.

If this attempt to revive the now prostrate system of Federalism should succeed, and it should be once fairly reinstated, with all its exaggerated features, I shall not say that it would lay the foundation of a revolution in the Government; no, that would be too weak; it would, of itself, be a revolution. The seat of Government and power would change, and pass from the people into the hands of one of the most corrupt and exacting moneyed oligarchies, of which history has left any record. The immortal framers of our Constitution intended to place the Government in the hands of the people—to establish a Federal Republic—a constitutional Democracy, in which the Government should be controlled by the people, and be administered for their good, and not for the profit and advantage of those in power and their dependants and partisans. Adopt these measures, and this would be reversed; the power would depart from the people—from the tax paying people—the honest and industrious, who support the Government, without looking for favors, and would pass into the hands of the master spirits, who would, for the time, control the Government by their hords of dependants and partizans, united with th powerful combination of interests which these measures are intended to associate with them.—They would be too strong for the people. Yes, I proclaim it, pass these measures, let this system of universal plunder be once firmly fixed on the country, and the Government will be revolutionized.

Behold the numerous and powerful corps of dependants—the household troops, office holders, contractors, jobbers, and pensioners, counting, in their well formed and compact ranks, not less than one hundred thousand. These are to be placed under the most exact and severe party drill. None are to be recruited but those of tried fidelity, and none retained whose zeal is questionable. Cast your eyes next on the interest proposed to be associated with this corps; a formidable central Bank, through which the most foul and corrupt and dangerous of partnerships is to be restored with the banking system, with its countless host of officers, stockholders, and dependants. Then turn to the scheme of distribution, intended to enlist entire States, and draw into this vortex the dominant influence for the time of the Legislature of every State in the Union, and thus combine both General and State Governments in favor of high taxes, wasteful expenditures, debts and stocks, and in support of profligate leaders, whose talents and influence may be necessary to uphold this scheme of plunder. Now, when we reflect that just in the same proportion that these measures subtract from the means of the people, in the same proportion must their voice be made more feeble and insignificant, while, in the same proportion, the voice of those to whom what is subtracted from them goes, must be made more potent and influential, can you regard the assertion as too bold, that should these measures succeed, the Government would be revolutionized—would pass from the hands of the people into that of the powerful moneyed oligarchy, which, whether intended or not, they must create? The heads of the oligarchy, with their dependants, and the dependants of their dependants, united with daring political leaders, would be more powerful than the people, weakened and dispirited as they must become in upholding and supporting this mighty mass of oppressive taxes and exactions, direct and indirect.

We are in the midst of a most powerful struggle. If our Government is ever destined to fall, it must fall by measures such as are recommended in this report. It can by no other. Of all measures, those cannected with the fiscal action of the Government and the paper system, (I include banks, paper currency, and a funded debt,) require to be watched with the greatest jealousy by all people desirous of preserving their freedom. They are the passes through which revolution secretly enters, and consummates the overthrow of liberty, before the danger is perceived. If the voice of one could be heard, who has never raised it but in behalf of the people, I would say to them, watch with ceaseless vigilance these dangerous passes, and, especially, the fiscal action of the Government. There emphatically lies the danger which has overthrown so many free States, and is destined to overthrow ours, unless promptly met. The foundation of our system is equality—equal burthens and equal benefits to all, but it ought to be known—it is a truth with which all ought to be deeply impressed, *that the fiscal action of the Government can by no ingenuity or contrivance be made equal, and that its unequal action of itself, without other cause, must, in the end, destroy liberty, if not checked and moderated.* To check and moderate it is all that can be done. The right understanding of this momentous truth is indispensable to the preservation of our free and happy institutions. I pause for a moment to explain.

The fiscal action of the Government consists of two branches, taxation and expenditures, or, in others words, revenue and disbursements. Taxation, disconnected from expenditure and considered by itself, may be made substantially equal, though, even that, in so large a country as ours, and so different in its pursuits and production, is no easy matter; but, if they be taken together, and be regarded in their joint effects as part of one process, as they really are, it is impossible to make that process equal; unless, indeed, what may be taken from each individual by taxes, should be returned to him by disbursements, which would be absurd. It follows from this simple fact, that one portion of the community must necessarily put into the Treasury, in the form of taxes, more than they receive back in that of disbursements, and another portion receive back in disbursements more than they paid in taxes, while to another they are in truth bounties. The money collected in taxes is not lost, but transferred. What taxes take from one is passed by disbursements to another; and to him to whom more is returned in disbursements than what he paid in taxes, the difference is, as has been said, a bounty. Hence the inherent inequality of the fiscal action of the Government, and which, of itself, without other cause, must create two great conflicting parties; the one in favor of taxes and the other opposed. The higher the taxes the more profuse and wasteful the expenditures—the greater the gain to the one and the loss to the other. Hence the conflict, which extends not only to taxes and expenditures, but to all connected measures—the countless ways by which the proceeds of industry may be taken by law from one and transferred to another. It matters not what may be the form of the Government. It originates in the nature of the fiscal action, and is as true under popular Governments as others—under the Government of the many as that of the few or of one. It is the great disturbing cause—the primordeal disease of all Governments, that collect taxes and make disbursements. It may be moderated in its action by wise constitutional provisions, but can never be actually overcome.

In order to be more clearly understood, I will illustrate what I have stated in general terms, by tracing its operations in detail in a suppositious case. For this purpose I shall select the two adjacent counties, lying on the other side of the Potomac—Fairfax, which is opposite to the District, and Loudon, above. Suppose, then, they formed a little Republic, governed by the will of a majority; suppose that they were equally wealthy, and that the income, annually, of their citizens, was $300,000 each. Suppose, again, the majority to be so just as to impose an equal tax on each, say $100,000, making the annual receipts of the Treasury to be $200,000; and that Loudon, availing itself of its greater members, should appropriate the whole to herself, in the improvements of her roads and rivers, in granting pensions to her citizens, and the various other modes in which the public money may be spent. Is it not clear that her income would be increased, and that of Fairfax diminished, notwithstanding the equality of the taxes. The former would not only receive back in the shape of expenditures, what she had paid in that of taxes, but all that had been paid by the latter too, and her income annually would in consequence, be increased by addition of $100,000, while that of Fairfax would be diminised by the like sum, thus raising that of the former to $400,000 annually, and reducing the latter $200,000, making its income double the other, instead of being only equal. Thus far is clear, and is it not also obvious that just as the taxes are increased, just in the same proportion would Loudon gain and Fairfax lose, and that the latter, by increasing taxes, only, however equally laid, might be utterly impoverished, simply by unequal disbursements, just as much so as by unequal taxes? Thus far there can be no doubt.

The case would not be varied, if the supposed Republic consists of twenty counties, or only one. The only difference would be, that as you enlarged the extent, the inequality would tend more in a geographical direction, and as you contracted it, between classes, particularly between capital and labor; but each would finally end in a moneyed oligarchy if not checked. Indeed, it would the more rapidly reach that termination, if left to itself, in an extended country, than a small one, by concentrating the disbursements collected from all over a great extent of country in one part, and to the small portion of its citizens in whom the proceeds of the taxes would go in the first instance.

But to return to the case supposed. If to unequal disbursements, there should be added unequal taxation—if Fairfax should pay twice as much in taxes as Loudon, and the whole be expended in the latter; and if to this unequal taxation and disbursement, in favor of Loudon, she should add the advantages of the paper system, and a powerful Bank, based on public stock, that is a mortgage on the industry and property of the people, possessing the extraordinary privileges of having the use of the puplic revenue, and its notes received in the public dues, accompanied by the other measures proposed in this report, would not these combined, centralize a power there which would not only control Loudon, but through it, Fairfax too? And must not the same causes, when applied on a large scale, to the Union itself, lead to the same results?

Such being the necessary tendency of the fiscal action of the Government, all real patriots—enlightened lovers of liberty—have ever been cautious in imposing taxes, and watchful in their disbursments. They never lay them but for indispensable objects, and then not if they can be avoided by the retrenchment of unnecessary expenditures, or strict economy in the collection and disbursement of the revenue. Such caution is the distinguishing characteristic of the real patriot, in popular Governments, while the opposite marks the character of him who is indifferent, or opposed to such Governments. Apply this principle to this report, and where does it place its author and the party with which he acts, and who have been so loud in its support? Instead of caution, has he not shown the greatest solicitude to make out a necessity for imposing taxes where it does not exist? Has he shown, or attempted to show, that his supposed deficit in the revenue may not be met by the retrenchment of useless expenditures, or economy in the collection or disbursement of the revenue? Has he even alluded to these resources, except in a single, vague, general, and unmeaning expression? Can he, or his party, say that there is no room for retrenchment, or economy? Will they turn round and confess that the charges of extravagant and wasteful expenditures against the late Administration and its predecessor are all false, and made for electioneering purposes? Do they intend to violate the solemn and oft-repeated pledges of reform, with as little compunction as the pledge to proscribe proscription? Is that too to furnish additional proof that we, in our infancy, have sunk to so degenerate a state that candidates may give the most solemn pledges before election, and violate them without a blush, and with perfect impunity, after they have attained power?

I fear that such will prove to be the fact, and that as much as reform and economy are really needed and solemnly as the party is pledged to carry it out, we are to hear no more about it. Indeed, a talented and influential member of the party, [Mr. EVANS,] openly told us in debate the other day, not only that there was no room for reducing of expense, but spoke with something of scorn of retrenchment and economy. He told us, on the same occasion, that he was for action—action—and that he detested abstractions.

I do not, Mr. President, wonder that the Senator, with his sentiments, should detest abstractions.—They stand between him and his desires. He wants debts, taxes, banks, tariffs, and distributions, and but for the hateful interposition of the Constitution, of justice, and of the right of free discussion—those odious abstractions—would reach his object without delay or impediment. The Senator stands not alone in his hatred of abstractions. He has high examples for his strong dislike. Bonaparte detested and denounced them, under the name of idealogy and Cromwell held them in as much abhorrence as the gentleman himself. They are, in fact, the object of detestation to every plunderer, and to none more so than the highwayman. He meets an honest traveller on the road. The one armed and the other unarmed. What stands between him and the purse of the traveller, but these detested abstractions—right, justice, and law? Would he pause and parley about them? No; he, too, is for action, action, action, meaning plunder, plunder, plunder.

But the Senator does not limit his dislike to abstractions. He has a mortal aversion to the interference of the Executive with the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the action of Congress, and condemns, in strong language, the practice adopted by the Executive of recommending, in the annual message, the policy which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued by Congress. Does he forget that it is made his duty by the Constitution, not only to give information of the state of the Union, but *to recommend* such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient. But why should the Senator take such dislike to what he is pleased to call the interference of the Executive? Does he distrust the present incumbent? Does he fear that his influence or veto may also stand between him and the measures he is so impatient to adopt? I must say that I regard the constitutional powers of the Executive, properly understood, with feelings very different from the Senator. According to my opinion, when they are restricted within the limits assigned by the Constitution, they are highly salutary. They serve to moderate and check the overaction of Congress. This is eminently true of the veto power, which must, almost invariably, from its nature, interpose a shield between the weaker and stronger interests; and it is, perhaps, that circumstance which makes it so unacceptable to the Senator.

But there is another branch of the Executive power which I regard in a very different light; I mean that which originates in the encroachments and overaction of Congress. The powers of the Executive of themselves are very little formidable; but when Congress stretches its powers—when it imposes oppressive taxes—enacts high protective tariffs—branches out into lawless and wasteful expenditures—when it associates itself with the banks and paper systems—when, in a few words, it adopts the measures recommended in this report, it clothes the Executive with patronage and influence that may well be dreaded. It is that which makes the Executive truly formidable, and gives to the Presidential canvass such violence and corruption as to shake our system to its centre.

I shall now conclude my remarks with a hasty notice of what the Senator said in reference to myself. He undertook to remind me of the position I took in reference to the Sub-Treasury at the extraordinary session of 1837. I retain a vivid recollection of my course on that occasion, and especially as relates to what he would recall to my memory, and I assure him that time, so far from changing, has but confirmed the opinions I then expressed. I then, and still, object to a National Bank, because, among other reasons, it tends to centralize the business and curreney of the country at the point where it is located; and to favor the Sub-Treasury, because it has no such tendency. I shall not undertake to repeat the reasons I then advanced in support of my opinion. It would be out of place; but I avail myself of the occasion to say, that I would not divest New York of a particle of her natural advantages, but, at the same time, I would resist any attempt to aggrandize her or any other city, at the expense of the others. Our system is built on justice and equality, and I would be as rigid in observing it between one place and another as between individuals and individuals. Justice to all, and privileges to none, is my maxim.

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

Senate, July 16....Mr. Clay's Bank Bill was laid on the table, and the Senate took up the Bill from the House to borrow twelve millions of dollars. It was opposed by Messrs. *Calhoun, Wright, Benton, Buchanan, Sevier, Linn, King, Allen,* and *Clay,* of Ala., and advocated by Messrs. *Clay* of Ky., *Preston, Huntington,* and *Smith* of Ia. Mr. *Wright* proposed an amendment, prohibiting the President from making a loan to supply a demand made by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—to supply means to provide for the payment of Treasury Notes not due until the next year, or to supply means for any other purpose but to make good a deficit in the annual revenue to meet the current expenditures of the year. Mr. *Wright's* amendment was advocated by the mover, and Messrs. *Allen* and *Linn,* and opposed by Mr. *Clay* of Ky.—Lost, ayes 23, nays 26. After an Exectutive session the Senate adjourned.

In the *House,* Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Heads of the different Departments for information in regard to their operations, and on the President for a list of the removals from and appointments to office, to be communicated to the next session of Congress. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Bill making an appropriation for Fortifications, &c. A long debate ensued, in which the policy of the Administration in regard to the *McLeod* case, and the probability of a war with England was fully discussed. The debate was cut off by a *gag* offered by Mr. *Proffit,* to take the Bill out of the Committee of the Whole that day. The *gag* was adopted, and the House adjourned.

In Senate....July 17.

Mr. *Calhoun,* at the opening of the session, presented resolutions from a meeting of the citizens of Buckingham county, Virginia, at which *Charles Yancey,* Esq., presided—a venerable Republican of Mr. *Jefferson's* epoch, familiarly called the wheel horse of Democracy in Virginia. The resolutions declare, that the extra session of Congress was uncalled for, injudicious, and productive of an improper expenditure of the funds of the nation: that the question between the Independent Treasury and a National Bank was not made in the recent Presidential contest, or decided by the result of it: that Congress have no power, under the Constitution, to incorporate a National Bank, under any name or form, whether it be established in New York, Philadelphia, or the District of Columbia: that they regard a National Bank as an institution of the most deadly hostility to public liberty, conferring few, if any benefits, and having power to inflict upon the country many injuries—to corrupt the press, to bribe the Representatves of the people, and by leaguing with a party President to obstruct and to smother the free voice of the people: and that it is impolitic, in a financial point of view, as having power to cripple and destroy every State bank which might by chance excite its anger; to affect at its will the price of property by sudden expansions and contractions, and by the overtrading of which it would be capable, and the suspension of specie payments consequent thereon, to entail upon the country the curse of an irredeemable paper currency. That should such an institution be incorporated, regarding it as unconstitutional, and of the most deadly hostility to public liberty, they hold it a right inseparable from their condition as citizens of a community under a free constitutional Government, and also an indispensable duty to wage against it an unceasing war, and to use untiring exertions to secure its REPEAL at the earliest practicable day. They protest and remonstrate against the passage of a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, because there is no constitutional right in Congress to collect money from any source whatever, in order to distribute it among the States, and because the exercise of such a power would be highly impolitic and dangerous. They earnestly and solemnly protest against an increase of the tariff as a violation of the Constitution, a breach of national faith pledged in the compromise act, and extremely oppressive to the South; and above all, it would revive the source of a contention, which has heretofore endangered and would again endanger the existence of our happy Union. They direct that the proceedings be sent to their representative in the House of Representatives, and the Hon. *John C. Calhoun* of the Senate, to be laid before the respective bodies of which they are members.

Mr. *Calhoun* followed the offering of these Resolutions with a few appropriate remarks, when the Loan Bill was taken up, and debated at considerable length. Mr. *Woodbury* proposed to strike out *twelve* and insert *six* millions as the amount of the loan—this amount he said being sufficient to cover all necessities for the present year, and he was opposed to borrowing money now for the next years' expenses—Lost, ayes 21, nays 26. Mr. *King* then proposed to reduce it to *nine* millions.—lost, ayes 20, nays 27. Several other amendments were offered, and voted down, when Mr. *Calhoun* expressing a wish to address the Senate on the Bill, an adjournment took place till Monday.

In the House, Mr. *Arnold* of Tennessee rose and moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the House adopted the gag of Mr. Proffit. Mr. A. said he made this motion without consulting his friends, for he had had no opportunity to do so, and without intending any disrespect to his friend from Indiana, the mover of the resolution. Since the adjournment of the House last evening, he had had an interview with a gentleman of great knowledge, and whose position afforded him an opportunity to know, next to a certainty, the fate of the great measures whose passage was demanded and desired by the American people; and that gentleman had informed him that, in all probability, every great measure of the country would fail and come to nought.

Mr. *Weller* here said, "Thank God, our country is safe."

You may thank God now, said Mr. Arnold, but you will sing a different tune ten years from this time.

Mr. A said it was due to this House to say that no blame was to attach to the majority here. At first we had a balky horse or two in the team, and such horses always played the deuce and spoiled the whole team, unless they were very true; but by lengthening the breast chains, they had prevented those balky horses from holding back a pound. Now there were one or two breakers outside of this House, and upon them the hopes of the people may be wrecked. He was for putting the truth before the country at once.

The vote was then taken on Mr. *Arnold's* motion to reconsider, and decided in the affirmative—years 103, nays 89. Mr. *Proffit* then withdrew his *gag.* Mr. *Sergeant* moved that the Select Committee on the Currency have leave to sit during the session of the House—granted. The House in Committee of the Whole then took up the Fortification Bill. Along debate ensued, which was again cut off by a *gag,* offered by Mr. *Botts* of Va., that at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the Bill be taken out of the Commit-tee of the Whole. The *gag* was adopted—yeas, 99, nays 84, and the House adjourned.

Senate, July 19.—The Loan Bill, or the Bill to create a public debt of twelve millions of dollars, was taken up. Various amendments were offered by Democratic Senators, and all voted down, and the Bill passed—ayes 23, nays 20.

From this it will be seen that this first instalment of a great national debt, to be provided for the use of a National Bank, was carried by less than a majority of the Senate. After taking up the Bank Bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House,* the Fortification Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. *McKay* of North Carolina addressed the committee at length on the bill. He commenced by saying, that although a motion had been made to strike out the enacting clause, he did not suppose there was a single member of the House opposed to *all* fortifications. But, under present circumstances, he doubted whether such large appropriations ought to be made. He wanted to see something like a system before he voted for such large appropriations. He stated that in 1794, $76,000 was the annual expenditure on fortifications. In 1809 it ran up to $450,000, exclusive of the appropriations for chains across the harbor of New York. Under Mr. Monroe's adimnistration, a board of engineers was appointed to ascertain how much money it would take to *finish* the fortifications, and it reported in 1819 that $17,000,000 would be sufficient. About $16,000,000 had been expended since that time, and a late report from the Engineer Department stated that it would take $29,000,000 to finish them.

He furth er showed that the present Chief Engineer was one of the board who considered $16,000,000 sufficient in 1819, and now he considered $29,000,000 more necessary. Thus the fortifications that were to cost but $17,000,000, have cost $16,000,000 already, and will cost $29,000,000 more. He showed by the Secretary's own report, that the amount of the appropriations of the last Congress for fortifications was sufficient to last out the present year. The Secretary said the expenditure of the quarter ending July 1, 1841, was $248,000, and that was an unusual expenditure. We had now $535,373 unexpended. If one quarter required $248,000, two quarters will require $496,000. So on the 1st of January, 1842, with the amount already appropriated, we shall have a balance of $39,373. This was a fair calculation, for the expenditure of the quarter ending July 1st, 1841, was $248,000, and that was unusually large.

Mr. *McKay* showed, also, that the amount of expenditures for fortifications for the last twelve years, was greater than the amount expended for forty years previous. He showed besides, that in Mr. Monroe's time he was accused of spending too much upon fortifications, when the amount was but $500,000 per annum; and that when Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren spent $700,000 per annum, they were accused of neglecting fortifications, and spending too little. Mr. McKay then showed that the Whigs, and among them the members of the present Cabinet, voted against the appropriations last year.

Mr. *Wise* denied that he was ambitious to defeat the bill; he was ambitious only to defend the country and assert her rights. He said the Secretary of War or the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means were wrong, and he had come to the conclusion that figures would lie if he was not right in his cyphering. He said if it was to be, as said by Mr. Bell, a race between appropriations and expenditures, there was no telling how much taxation this people would in the end be made to bear. He thought there was no use to appropriate money in advance at a session where the Bank should be the burden of the song, and the Tariff and the Repeal bill should come in as symphony and chorus. He thought the fortress wall, if made as long as the great wall of China, would never be finished, and when all the money estimated was spent, there would be an unfinished abutment for the masons of the future to build to. He considered the old forts the least important sites, and showed in the West, by the shores of the wild-lakes, places where the enemy should be first met.

The whole debate now branched off upon McLeod's case; and Mr. Wise made explanations to show that, though he would hang McLeod, if he was guilty, in the eyes of Enland, he would do it to preserve the jurisdiction of New York.

After some further debate, the House adjourned.

Texas and Mexico.—Through the medium of an extract from a private Letter published in the Augusta Chronicle, dated at St. Louis, (Texas,) June 29, we learn that the San Bernard sloop of war has returned from Vera Cruz to Galveston, bringing back Judge *Webb,* Minister Extraordinary, and Mr. *Hammerkin,* Secretary of Legation, to Mexico. The Mexican Government wholly refused any communication, and rejected all mediation, saying they will never consent to the dismemberment of Mexico. The writer of the Letter adds as follows: "There is to be a public meeting on the subject, 'this afternoon, at Galveston, and much excitement 'prevails there. An attempt will be made it is 'thought, to get up a war fever, and fit out the fleet 'for a hostile demonstration against the ports of 'Mexico, and a cruize to make prizes, and aid the 'Federalists, but the want of money to hire and 'pay sailors will oblige the Texians to keep quiet. 'It is not supposed that the Mexican Government 'dream of ever conquering Texas, or even of attempting it, but they are too proud to acknowledge 'Texian Independence."

REFORM AND RELIEF.

The beginning and end of the "whig" *reform,* will be found to embrace an increase of expenditure, an increase of debt, an increase of taxation, an increase of office holders, and a decrease of political honesty. The acts of Congress for the *relief* of the people, are thus described in *Kendall's Expositor*:

First act to relieve the people. This is an act to relieve the people of *twenty-five thousand dollars* given to the family of General Harrison.

Second act to relieve the people. This is an act relieving the people of *three hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars* to pay the expenses of the present session of Congress.

Third act to relieve the people. This is a bill to give away about *three millions of dollars* annually of the people's revenue, although the same people will have to be taxed *three and a half millions* to replace it with charges and losses.

Fourth act to relieve the people. This is a bill to run the people in debt *twelve millions of dollars* creating an annual charge upon them of *six hundred thousand dollars* for interest, to enable the reform administration, not to pay off arrearages merely, but to increase the the public expenditures this year over the last, three millions and a half of dollars.

Fifth act to relieve the people. This is a bill to *run the people in debt ten millions of dollars more* to buy bank stock with and create a political bank for the purpose of furnishing some new Biddle with means out of the people's Treasury to corrupt the servants of the people, and relieve them from the trouble of self government.

Sixth act to relieve the people. This is to be an act to make the people, when they buy sugar, tea, coffee and various other articles, pay *one dollar and twenty cents* for what they can now buy for *one dollar,* and the whigs call it a "*tariff on luxuries.*"

It is a plan to take from the people every *fifth pound* of sugar, tea and coffee they buy for their families, to enable this *reform* administration to increase the public expenditures; or what amounts to the same thing, make them pay as much for *five* as they now pay for *six.*—This will be the effect of a tariffof 20 per cent

This is the way in which whiggery keeps its promises to the people—and this is the way in which that party will verify every assertion of the Democratic Press in regard to their course.

Raleigh Standard.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIEVS.

The coming regular session of Congress will have as important questions (if they may not even be considered more so) to settle, as those which are now under discussion, in the present extraordinary session.

Among these are none, in our opinion, more important to the peace, happiness, and dignity of the country than the settlement of the ratio of representation; and there is no question, of equal magnitude, which excites less attention among the people.

The present House of Representatives, it is believed by many, is too large for all the practical purposes of legislation, and unless some principle is adopted at an early day by which the number may be reduced, or at all events some limits to their increase defined, it will assume yet more than it has already done, the character of a mob.

According to the late census, if the ratio be fixed at 60,000, it will give 249 members; if at 70,000; 214; if 80,000; 186, at 90,000; 164 members.

One of these numbers will of course be adopted, and it is a question upon which the people ought not only to think, but to make some emphatic expression of opinion. For our own part, we have no hesitancy in advocating the necessity of diminishing the number of the House of Representatives, and we think if the ratio of 90,000 is adopted, it will make the number none too small, but on the contrary, that number will be amply sufficient to give a thorough discussion to all questions which may arise, at the same time it will not be so large as to embarrass and retard the progress of business.

The advantages to be derived from the adoption of such a ratio, are manifold. We will not enter at length into their discussion, but just simply glance at a few of them. By the reduction proposed, the importance attached to the office of a Representative in Congress would be increased, and we should probably be able to induce men of more talent and ability to become competitors for the honor. The business of the country would be attended to in much less *time* than is now occupied for that purpose, which would very materially reduce the expenses necessarily attendant on every session of Congress. The amount of saving to the country from the manner in which the business of Congress would be expedited by the change, is not the only one, the striking off the pay of nearly *one hundred* useless members would be a salutary reform.

The old maxim that "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom" will be as fully realized in a House of 164 members, as if the number were doubled. The only reason we can conceive for making the number larger, is the admission of the principle that "every man has his price," and that it is easier therefore to corrupt a small body than a larger one—but if the number be diminished, and we can thereby induce men of more ability and integrity to represent us, we should at least increase the *price* in a proportionate ratio, and thus be as secure as we are under the existing state of things.

Camden Journal.

Crops of Georgia.—The *Savannah Republican* of the 7th inst. remarks, "The accounts form all quarters say the crops are growing finely."

Crops in Virginia.—The *Watchman of the South,* (Richmond) of the 8th. says, "Our recent excursion has fully satisfied us, that there will be bread enough and to spare."

The Tobacco crop in Kentucky, is represented as almost an entire failure—not more than half the usual quantity having been planted at first, and the severe drought killing a great part of what was planted.

Greenville.—The *Mountaineer,* of the 9th, remarks, "very little rain has fallen at this place within the last six weeks, in consequence of which, vegetation has suffered considerably from drought. We understand that some parts of this, and the neighboring Districts, have been frequently visited with copious showers, where crops are very promising."

The *Winyaw Observer,* (Georgetown,) remarks: "The *Rice* is backward and of small growth, but looks healthy. The *Corn* crop in the immediate vicinity, is better than usual."

Dimes and Half-Dimes.—Frequent notices have appeared in the papers respecting counterfeit dimes and half-dimes are said to be in circulation, and it is stated that they may be known by having the figure of *Liberty* without the circle of Stars. We learn, from the best authority, that this test is not conclusive, and that the supposed counterfeits are probably genuine coins. The figure of *Liberty* was introduced upon the dimes and half-dimes in 1836, but the circle of Stars did not appear till 1838. Half and quarter dollars, bearing the figure of *Liberty,* were first coined in 1838, but none were ever issued without the Stars.—*National Intelligencer.*

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, July 27, 1841.

CANDIATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

We are requested by the Special Court for Mecklenburg, to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for *Wardens of the Poor* at the ensuing August election, to wit: William Lucky, Benjamin Morrow, D. R. Henderson, T. L. Hutchison, and Doct. T. Caldwell, Esq's.

CONGRESS.

From our sketch of the proceedings, it will be seen that the only measure of importance acted on since our last, is the passage through the Senate of the Bill to borrow twelve millions of dollans—or, to create a public debt to that amount. The Bill, therefore, only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. This public debt, contracted in time of peace, will have three years and a half to run, and consequently the interest on it will be *two millions five hundred and twenty thousand dollars.* How is this debt and interest to be paid? Certainly in no other way than by *taxes on the People.* Now, behold how our "Whig" rulers are laboring to blind the People to taxation: They say to the States, we have given you the proceeds of the public lands, and therefore you surely will not grumble at giving something to the support of Government. But the truth is, the amount distributed from the public lands, (according to last year's avails) is only about *three millions of dollars,* while this Loan Bill taxes the people to the amount of *fourteen millions five hundred and twenty thousand dollars:*—thus putting into their pockets *one* dollar, and taking out *four!*

But this course of legislation is more particularly unjust and oppressive upon some of the States. For instance: Pennsylvania owes a large State debt, but North Carolina owes none; Pennsylvania gets her portion of the public lands and pays off her debts, but North Carolina having no use for her portion, lays it by. A *Tariff,* or *Tax,* is then laid to pay up this loan of twelve millions and interest: each State pays back to Government the sum they received from the public lands and double its amount—*with this vital difference:* Pennsylvania being a manufacturing State, receives back in the shape of *protection* on her articles of manufacture, more than she pays in *taxes,* while North Carolina, being an agricultural State, gets *not a cent*—the whole system to her is one of taxation; she is indirectly made to pay the State debts of Pennsylvania. To illustrate the case: Suppose North Carolina's portion of the proceeds of the public lands to be annually *three* hundred thousand dollars—in the payment of this public debt, she whould be *taxed* nine hundred thousand dollars—*six hundred thousand* of which is a clear *tax* upon her to pay the debts of other States. Is this justice? Will our people submit thus to be plundered? What think our *honest* Whig friends of this system of Distribution and Taxation—the *alms-giver* and *tax-gatherer* travelling the country in company; the first giving *one* dollar, and the latter exacting *four, three* dollars of which go into the pockets of northern manufacturers and foreign stock-jobbers? Well did Mr. *Alford* of Georgia (a Whig) denounce it as "*a cut-throat system of fraud and plunder* upon the South."

There seems to be but little prospect that an adjournment will take place before the first of September. Mr. *Clay's* Bank Bill is still under discussion in the Senate, and there seems a strong probability that it will not pass that body at all—at least, not in the shape to suit its author. The impression is gaining ground at Washington, to all appearances, that the extra session will prove a complete abortion. See the remarks of Mr. *Arnold* of Tennessee (a Whig) on this subject, reported under our Congressional head.

By yesterday morning's mail, we have the proceedings of Congress up to the 21st. In neither House was there any thing of importance transacted on the 20th. On the 21st, in *Senate,* Mr. Clay's Bank Bill was discussed until near 4 P. M., when, after having been amended, Mr. *Clay* moved to lay the bill on the table, and that it be printed as amended; which motion was agreed to.

The bill making appropriation for the establishment of a Home Squadron was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill to amend the act entitled "An act for taking the 6th Census" was considered in Committee of the Whole, and passed.

In the *House* on the same day, Mr. *Sergeant,* Chairman of the Select Committee on the Currency, reported a Bill for a National Bank, similar in its features to Mr. Clay's Bill before the Senate. Mr. S. from the same Committee, reported, without amendment, the Bill from the Senate to repeal the Sub-Treasury. Both Bills were read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed. The House then took up the Bill providing for the fitting out and support of a home squadron. After some debate, it was passed—ayes 184, nays 8. The following is a copy of the Bill:

A BILL making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c., of a home squadron.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the pay and subsistence, increase and repairs, medicines and contingent expences, of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers, to be employed as a home squadron, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and ten dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THE SPLIT IN THE WHIG RANKS.

The *National Intelligencer* at Washington being suspended "between hawk and buzzard," (TYLER and CLAY,) and refusing to open its mouth for or against either, it seems that Mr. Clay has selected as his "special organ" the New-York *Courier & Enquirer,* edited by WEBB, who sold himself to Biddle's Bank for $52,000. According to orders, Webb is scoring TYLER and his friends at a round rate. He even declares that *Webster, Ewing,* and *Granger* can no longer remain in the Cabinet without "bartering away their principles for office."

In a long article lately, reviewing the *causes* of the divisions among the Whigs, this new oracle of Mr. Clay discloses some facts, which show that all the strife and confusion at this extra session—all the waste of time and the people's money has been produced *not* by any desire to promote the public weal, but by an unprincipled *intriguing for the Presidency*—Mr. Clay and his friends striving to kill off Tyler, and the latter and his friends struggling for his right to the succession! Hear Webb:

"Of Mr. Wise it is said that he can never consent to be other than a *leader;* that he, Rives, and certain other impracticables, seek to get up a Tyler party; and that with this view, it is absolutely necessary to produce if possible, a breach in the Whig ranks by the defeat of the leading Whig measures, and thus rendering the extra session a failure. Mr. Clay is known to be more or less responsible for the extra session; and if it should prove a failure—if he should lose his *Bank Bill and Land Bill, and the Whig party break up before it has redeemed its solemn pledge to the people, his political ruin is deemed certain;* and it is hoped out of these elements and the moderate men of the Loco Foco party, together with the *Conservatives,* to constitute a *third party* rallying round Mr. Tyler with the view of running him for a second term in defiance of his written pledges in favor of one term. It is charged also, that Mr. Webster and Mr. Granger, from motives of hostility to Mr. Clay, have yielded their assent to the half and half scheme of the Treasury Department, and *countenance* the movement of Mr. Rives in the Senate, in the hope of thereby prostrating Mr. Clay by defeating him on his Bank bill; and it is believed that the *Whig leaders generally, at Washington, are looking to the game for the succession and to the interest of this or that individual, far more than to their duty to the people,* and the success of the great measures for which the Whig party have struggled for twelve long years."

The Whigs came into power pledged to *reduce* the expenses of Government, to practice economy, and reform abuses:—the extra session of Congress was convened in a hurry, and the members repaired to Washington to "*relieve the distresses of the country,*" which they declared were too urgent to admit of delay until the regular session:—Are they redeeming these pledges and promises?—No, indeed! they have other fish to fry now—they Are engaged in settling the question, who shall be next *President,* and who shall enjoy the "*spoils.*" With an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress, they have consumed nearly two months in wrangling and abuse, without perfecting any important measure, at a cost to the *distressed* country of more than four hundred thousand dollars! And why all this falsification of pledges and shameful waste of the public time and treasure? Mr. Clay's organ, the *Courier & Enquirer,* answers—*because "the Whig leaders generally, at Washington, are looking to the game for the succession, and to the interest of this or that individual, far more than to their duty to the People"!*

Such "Reformers"! Instead of redeeming their pledges and legislating for the relief of the country, they go to making Presidents and dividing out the "spoils"! Well, the People put them *in* power, and the same People can and will, we trust, put them *out* again.

☞ North Carolina has a large body of valuable Swamp Lands, which, when thrown into market, will yield a large revenue. These lands emphatically belong to the People of the State, (though set apart to the benefit of the Literary Fund.) Now, suppose our State Treasury was empty, and the alternative presented, of either collecting the revenue from this source, and paying it into the Treasury, and thereby save the necessity of a tax, or to distribute the revenue from these lands among the people, and then imposing upon them a tax to fill the Treasury, thus employing and paying *two* sets of tax-gatherers instead of one,—which would the people choose?

This is precisely the condition of the National Government. With the proceeds from the public lands in the Treasury, there will be no need for a tax on the people; but collect the revenue from this source and divide it among the States by one set of officers, and a tax must be laid upon the people to collect it back again by another set. This is the policy of the present Whig leaders, and if carried out, will make the land swarm with tax-gatherers, to eat out, as did the locusts of Egypt, the substance of the people.

A Fabrication.—Some of the Southern Whig press are industriously circulating a charge which they must know to be false, to wit: that the Democrats of Maine have nominated an out and out Abolitionist as their candidate for Governor—a man by the name of *Curtis.* Such is not the fact. JOHN FAIRFIELD is the candidate of the Democrats, and than he, there breathes not a truer friend to the South any where. No, no; the Democrats of the North are clearer from the stain of Abolition than even some Southern Whigs. They never had but two Abolitionists on the floor of Congress;—one of them they turned out themselves, and put a friend of the South in his stead, and the other was displaced by an Abolition Whig.

Supreme Court.—The Raleigh Register of the 23d instant, contains the decisions of the Supreme Court in a number of cases, but none from this or any of the adjoining counties.

THE COMPROMISE WITH ABOLITION.

The South was warned by her true friends, when certain recreant Southern Whigs at the organization of the present session of Congress sacrificed the rights and safety of their constituents in a base compromise with Abolition, by voting to repeal the 21st Rule of the House and throw open the door to the reception of incendiary petitions, that the Abolitionists would gain fresh strength thereby, and become more insolent in their demands and confident of success. Every day's observation since goes to prove the correctness of these warnings. The Abolitionists are marshalling their forces and recruiting their organization throughout the northern States Yet there are still southern men who endeavor to persuade the South that there is no danger, and actually go the whole length with Abolitionists for the reception of their petitions! Mr. *Botts,* of Va., who voted to repeal the 21st Rule, is one of these as will be seen from the following notice of a letter, recently addressed by him to his constituents, justifying that vote. Of that letter, the "*Pennsylvania Freeman,*" a rank Abolition paper, says:

"*Mr. Botts' Letter.*—This production is well worth an attentive perusal. It contains an argument for the right of petition which is irresistible. Mr. Botts has a bold and independent, and we would fain trust, an honest mind. Such independence and honesty, if maintained and carried out, cannot fail to make him not only an advocate of the right of petition, but of the thing petitioned for.

"While Mr. Botts has many opponents, he has many powerful supporters in the South; and this fact goes to confirm the belief that many of the best minds there are secretly inclined to favor some feasible plan of emancipation, and are quite willing that the subject should come up for discussion."

Here it will be seen that the Abolitionists count on the aid of Southern members of Congress not only in having their petitions *received,* but ultimately in granting their prayer....that is, to *abolish slavery.* Is it not time for us to wake up! North Carolina has five Whig members in Congress who voted with *Botts* on the final test....they too, doubtless, are counted by the Abolitionists as ready to grant all they demand.

Let those who think there is no danger to be apprehended from the Abolitionists—that they are few in number, and powerless, read the following. It is from a gentleman of Richmond, Virginia, who had gone with his family on a visit to his sick father-in-law, and taken with him his servant:

"NEW BEDFORD, (Mass.) July 8, 1841.

"We found my wife's father very low; and no one had thought he would survive long enough for us to see him. He has continued in this state ever since our arrival, and has had two physicians attending him night and day, and to the sympathy of a large family circle has been added that of numerous kind friends—who have watched him with the utmost care and attention, and hardly permitted a footstep to be heard in the house. Under these circumstances, judge what our feelings must have been last night to find a mob of negroes, headed by two white men, calling themselves Ministers of the Gospel, collected around the house, and inquiring for one of my servants. I was soon apprized that there was a sheriff in waiting from Boston, with a writ of *habeas corpus* for the arrest of the servants. I asked him into the house, and examined his papers, and found that he was authorised by the Executive to take the said servant into custody. I told him the situation of the family, and remonstrated against his taking the servant from the premises, pledging my word and offering every security that she should be in Boston on the day appointed for her trial. He then called in two of those emissaries of hell, the ministers mentioned above—one an Universalist, called Spear, and the other, I blush to say it, a Methodist, named Knight, and consulted with them.—By this time, several of my friends had come in, and amongst them, a relation of my wife's, Harrison G. O. Colby, Esq., a member of the bar, who reiterated the offers that I had made, and appealed to their feelings of humanity. He said, if they could conceive of that attribute of the human heart, that they would not disturb the last moments of a dying man, by causing so much excitement in his family. I represented to them, too, how sick my child was, and how dependant we were on the services of this girl, as a nurse, and how essential it was that she should remain with us through the night. To all this, they were deaf, and ordered the officer to do his duty. The poor girl being sent for, entreated them not to take her—said that she was perfectly happy with us—that she had brothers and sisters in Richmond, and that she wished to return to them, when Mrs. L. and myself went home. It was a most heart-rending scene, to see her with tears in her eyes, entreating me to save her. She was torn from us, however, at midnight, and escorted by crowds of negroes to the house of this Mr. Knight, where she remained until this morning, persecuted and tormented by a horde of Abolitionists.

"She was escorted by this band of scoundrels to the Depot, and left amidst their shouts of '*Freedom,*' '*Freedom.*' I walked down to Knight's house with her, and actually saw one of these white wretches step up and offer her his arm, which she refused with all the indignity you can imagine.

"I understood that she has so far resisted all their persuasions, and insists upon returning to Virginia with us. I would not, for ten times her value, that she should swerve from this determination. I go to Boston to-morrow to await her trial on Saturday. There will of course be great excitement there and even if the judges clear her, the negroes may attempt to rescue her. Under all this excitement, it was impossible to prevent my father-in-law's learning the cause of it, and the consequence has been a sleepless night and great agitation of mind, which must shorten his life very materially, and add anguish and bitterness to his last moments."

The girl was tried at Boston on the day appointed, and declared to be *free!* Does this show the Abolitionists to be powerless?

☞ We need only point attention to the speech of Mr. CALHOUN, given in to-day's paper. Like every production of his gigantic mind, this speech is clear, convincing, and perfectly unanswerable, as is proven by the fact that no Federal Senator has dared to attempt a refutation. Let every person who desires to arrive at the truth in regard to the motives which prompted the call of this extraordinary session of Congress, ponder the truths in this speech of Mr. Calhoun—they come from one "who never raised his voice, but in behalf of the people."

South Carolina Temperance Advocate.—This able and well conducted paper, (among the most interesting of our southern exchanges,) has lately been greatly enlarged and improved in its appearance; the title has also been changed to the "*South Carolina Temperance Advocate and Register of Agriculture and General Literature.*" This combination of Temperance, Literary, and Agricultural knowledge in the same work, we consider a most appropriate and laudable experiment, and we wish our worthy cotemporary most ample success. The *Advocate,* &c., is published at Columbia, S. C., at *two dollars and fifty cents* in advance.

☞ The Democracy owe a heavy debt of gratitude to the indefatigable Editor of the *Washington Globe,* for his almost unparalleled labors in their cause since the commencement of the extra session of Congress. For vigor, point, and clearness, and the facility with which the artful manœuvres of the Federal leaders are exposed, the *Globe's* Editorial Sketches of the proceedings of Congress are unequalled—just what the crisis demands. But the labor and ability requisite to prepare daily from three to four ponderous columns of editorial comments on the proceedings of Congress, (besides the regular compilations of Reporters,) are such as can be yielded by but few men, and still fewer could perform the task as does the Editor of the Globe.

No wonder Mr. Clay has been striving to blast the reputation of Mr. BLAIR, and break down his press, even by violating a sacred contract; for the *Globe* is a long ways an overmatch for the whole team of Federal presses at Washington—a rankling thorn in the sides of the political cormorants who are now nestling to feed upon the vitals of the people. Let Mr. Blair persevere; he is a faithful and vigilant sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty, and has the cordial thanks, and, we trust, the efficient support of every Democrat in the land to cheer him on in the arduous but noble contest.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT of Massachusetts, has been nominated to the Senate by President Tyler to be Minister to England. Poor *Billy Rives,* and a host of others whose mouths have been watering for this appointment, have thus had all their hopes dashed. It's Mr. Webster's doings.

Col. TODD, of Kentucky, and Mr. JENIFER, of Maryland, have also each a Foreign Mission; the former to Russia, and the latter to Austria.

The Bank Issue.—We noticed some time since, a controversy in the Senate between Mr. CALHOUN and our two Senators, in regard to the popular sentiment in this State on the Bank question. Mr. C. maintained that the *Whig* party in this State was stronger than the *Bank* party. Mr. *Mangum* contradicted him, and asserted that the elections of 1840 turned on the question of "*Bank* or *no Bank.*" Mr. Calhoun further asserted that some of the federal leaders in this State opposed the Bank before the elections. This Mr. Mangum also denied. At this point the matter rested, until a few days since, Mr. Buchanan, in his speech against the Bank, alluded to it:

"Mr. Buchanan, in the course of his speech, alluded to Judge Badger's famous speech made at a meeting in Granville, (and of which a whole room full, we understand, was kept in Raleigh and distributed for weeks) when the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Graham said the speech was not made before the Whig convention, but at a public meeting in that State.

"Mr. Buchanan. Then the gentlemen admits that the speech was made. Where it was made is of little consequence.

"Mr. Calhoun. I have the speech of Mr. Badger in my hand, and shall read the following extract from it:

"Next it is said that General Harrison favors a Bank of the United States. The charge is false. His opinions, on the contrary, are against a Bank."

Thus convicted of an attempt to deceive the Senate and the country, Mr. Mangum had not the magnanimity to apologise to Mr. Calhoun for the wrong he had done him.

"BAMBOOZLE."

In the United States Senate, on the 7th inst., Mr. BENTON moved to strike out from the title of Mr. CLAY's Bank Bill the word "*fiscal;*" and in the course of his remarks on this motion, the following humorous scene occurred:

Sir, said Mr. B., this name fiscal ought to be changed; it will bamboozle the people, and lead them off from the true idea of this Bank; it will conceal its true character, that of a Treasury or Government Bank—the thing so much dreaded and decried in General Jackson's, and Mr. Van Buren's time. It is a bamboozling name, and ought to be changed. [Some member near repeated the word bamboozle, doubtingly.] Yes, said Mr. B., it is a good word—an old English word—a powerful word in its place—and appropriately used here. I have used it before in the Senate, and justified it by Johnson, and the best lexicographers, and the finest writers in the English language. You will recollect, Mr. President, (addressing himself to Mr. *Southard* in the chair,) that you rather sneered at this word when I first used it here; whereupon I called in the hercules, Dr. Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. and F. R. S., and he quickly settled the matter in my favor. Some of the illustrations of its meaning, which I then read, will not be forgotten on this floor, they suited the times and the subject so well.

Mr. *Archer.* What were they? I was not here.

Mr. B., (to one of the little pages) bring me the book—bring me Johnson. (The boy brought it.) Here, said Mr. B., listen. He read:

"To *bamboozle,* active verb, to deceive; to impose upon, to confound.

"After Nic had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters."—*Arbuthnot.*

"All the people upon earth, except these two or three worthy gentlemen, are imposed upon, cheated, bubbled, abused, *bamboozled!*"—*Addison.*

Mr. B. said here was good authority for the verb, to bamboozle; there was also good authority for the noun substantive, *bamboozler.* Listen to Johnson again:

"*Bamboozler,* a tricking fellow; a cheat.

"There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers,* that play such tricks."—*Arbuthnot.*

This is good authority, said Mr. B., but it is not all. Richardson, more modern than Johnson, and a standard lexicographer, has redeemed and established the word in our language. He says the meaning is to delude, to mislead, to cheat, to cozen, to deceive, to beguile; and he gives several illustrations, some very suitable to our times. Thus:

"After Nic had *bamboozled* John awhile about the 18,000 and the 28,000, John called for his counters; but what with sleight of hand, and taking from his own score and adding to that of John's, Nic brought the balance always on his own side."—[*Swift's His. of John Bull.*

"This whimsical phenomenon,
"Confounding all my pro and con,
"*Bamboozles* the account again,
"And draws me nolens volens in."
[*King in Stumbling Block.*

"But, says I, sir, I perceive this is to you *bamboozling.* Why, you look as if you were Don Diego'd to the tune of a thousand pounds."—*Tatler, No.* 31.

[The reading of these illustrations occasioned much amusement in the Senate.]

Mr. B. trusted that he had vindicated the use of the term to which exception seemed to be taken, and he trusted that it was equally easy to vindicate the application which he had made of it. The name of this Bank was a cheat and a trick; it deceived the ignorant and the thoughtless. The name implied that it was for the Treasury alone—that it was an agent for the Treasury—when it is a Bank of discount, deposite, and circulation, in which foreigners and other banks may be stockholders, and which, instead of being an agent of the Treasury, will be its master! The name is a cheat; it should be altered; fiscal should be struck out, and some other substituted. It is a compound monster, part treasury, part individual, part subordinate corporations, for other corporatian may subscribe to its stock. Call it the Treasury Bank of the United States. Then it is the abhorred thing—the chimera dire—the gorgon head—the raw head and bloody bones, which was held up to terrify the people during the whole administration of Jackson and Van Buren.

Gen. R. R. REID, late Governor of Florida, died at Tallahassee on the 1st inst., of congestive fever. Several other members of his family lay at the point of death with the same disease at our latest dates. Gen. R. was formerly a Representative in Congress from the Augusta District in Georgia, and also Mayor of the City of Augusta.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Under this head, the N. Y. Herald, Extra, of Thursday, states on the authority of a letter from Washington, "that the opinion of the Supreme Court was received, inofficially, in advance of the regular mail at Washington on Tuesday, and that Mr. Fox the British Minister, has given assurances to our Government that no further steps will be taken by him until the case goes through the courts of N. Y. in the regular way.—*Lynchb. Repub.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

There is still some doubt expressed by letter-writers from Washington with regard to the fate of the several important measures now before Congress. It is thought the Land Bill will pass the Senate and receive the signature of the acting President. We have not much hope of a different result: though intelligence leaves it possible. The Bank Bill has been postponed for a time in the Senate, and the Loan Bill taken up. Mr. Calhoun and other Republican Senators wished to take the final vote on the former bill, last Thursday—but the Dictator was too wide awake for that. He was afraid to risk it in the shape in which it then stood. We understand that Gen. Arnold (whig) of Tennessee, in a few remarks in the House last Saturday, spoke quite despondingly of the prospects for carrying *any* of their schemes at the present Session. He spoke as if by the card, of the certain defeat of the objects for which the session was called.—We know not upon what authority his statement was made; but we have a *feint hope* that he has spoken advisedly on the subject.—*Ib.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The steam-ship *Caledonia* arrived at Boston yesterday, bringing fourteen days' later news from England. The news is rather important. Parliament was dissolved on the 22d ultimo by the QUEEN in person. A new Parliament was summoned to meet on the 19th of August.

The elections were going on with great spirit, and each party claimed the triumph. Up to the latest date, 178 Liberals and 128 Conservative or Opposition members had been returned. The Ministers, in every case where their elections had taken place, were returned. Lord PALMERSTON was defeated in Liverpool, but was afterwards returned from Tiverton. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was elected in London. There were many riots during the elections, some of them attended with loss of life.

The demand for Cotton had improved, and an advance about one farthing had been realized. Trade in the manufacturing districts was a little better, but there were complaints of distress among the operatives for want of employment. The money market was in an unsettled state, and the rate of interest on ordinary security was five per cent.

The prospect of the crop in England was good; on the Continent, there was promise of great abundance. American flour in bond sold at 23s.

There was no later intelligence from China. The over-land mail had arrived with later dates from Bombay and Calcutta. An expedition was fitting out at Calcutta to join the forces at Canton.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

EAST FLORIDA, July 14.

DEAR SIR....The result of the big scout is known; the troops, after traversing a large portion of the country, has returned without even seeing Indians, except the column of Lieut. Cols. Clark and Loomis, the former saw one Indian, but he escaped; the latter surprised a camp on the Homo-sas-so, took every thing the Indians had, but captured none of the reptiles. From last accounts he was in hot pursuit. Capt. Kerr had returned to Fort Fowle, on the Oclawaha, from the Ahapopopka: had seen not a trace of an Indian, and the belief is, there are very few in the country, and those in but three bands, viz: Tiger Tail's party, that Col. Loomis routed; Halleck Tusteenuggee, that Capt. Hawkins recently came upon and took every thing he possessed; and the party under Sam Jones and Billy Bow-legs, down in the Everglades.

From all the information that can be obtained, the Indians have no ammunition, clothing or any thing else, and are in great distress. We are all, from this circumstance, in great hopes their necessities will cause them to come in and sue for peace.

Yours, in haste.

We learn from a passenger the following:

An Indian guide, belonging to Wild Cat's party, arrived at Pilatka from Tampa, a few days ago, under charge of Lieut. Judd, who, with a small scouting party, would proceed immediately in pursuit of Short Grass' camp, with the location of which the guide says he is well acquainted with.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—y

To the Public.

WHEREAS, *Francis Vanderburg* of Cabarrus county, has in his hands a Receipt, given by me to the agent of John Harris in Charlotte, for a note to be collected off of said Vanderburg, (amount twenty dollars,) and refuses to give it up; and from his notoriously bad character I have no doubt he will if he can, trade it to some uninformed person: This therefore, is to notify all persons not to trade for said Receipt, as the note for which it was given has been paid and canceled.

ISAAC KRIMMINGER.

July, 20, 1841. 20...3w

MISCELLANY.

The moral of the following, which we cut from an exchange, is too obvious. It should be headed—"Caution to the Public." [*Tune*—"*A Cook I had for my sweetheart.*"

I knew too friends as much alike
As e'er you saw two stumps;
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One took the papers, and his life
Was happier than a King's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no papers, and,
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And hurt him as it should.

Had he been reading of the news
At home, like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent this accident
Had not befallen him!

An Editor Driving Cows—The editor of Hill's New Hampshire Patriot—no less a personage than ex-United States Senator, ex-Governor of a State, ex-Sub-Treasurer of the United States for New England, &c., &c., gives the following account of his morning's avocations:

"To save the time of our man to work in the garden, we are on hand at five o'clock in the morning to drive the cows one mile and a half to pasture. Out and back is three miles, and occupies one hour.

"This hour is more profitable for reflection than an hour of dozing over some book or newspaper before breakfast—it is a grand exercise both of mind and body. We gather the day's experience from every man we meet who has the wisdom to rise early; we are soothed with the carrols of the robin, the lark and other birds, whose early music is wasted on the air while indolence is asleep. Reflection has a glorious opportunity; and as we write for two newspapers, for the farmer and politician, we hope the early morning hour thus spent may please our readers as much as it fills our heart with gratitude to the Creator of such a world."

Strict Principles.—A man who had married a Jewess, shortly afterwards joined the temperance society, and never dared to kiss his wife from that day, because he considered himself prohibited by the pledge from meddling with *Jew-lips*.

The late Mr. Rush used to tell this story of a brother barrister: As the coach was about starting after breakfast, the modest limb of the law approached the landlady, a pretty Quakeress, who was seated near the fire, and said he could not think of going without first giving her a kiss. "Friend," said she, "thee must not do it." "Oh, by heavens, I will!" replied the barrister. "Well, friend, as thou hast sworn, thee may do it; but thee must not make a practice of it."

Perilous Situation.—Dr. Judd, of Honolulu, who accompanied the Scientific Corps of the Exploring Squaron in their excursions on Hawaii, had a most wonderful escape from an awful death. He had descended into the crater of Kilauea, to obtain some specimens of the liquid lava. Not succeeding in procuring any at the Great lake, as it is called, he approached one of the small ones, or chimneys, and descended a few feet into it. While gathering specimens, the lake suddenly became active, and discharged a jet of lava into the air far above his head, but which most fortunately fell in the opposite direction from him. He then commenced making his way out before another should follow, but the ascent was far more difficult than the descent. He became alarmed, and called on five natives who had accompanied him to the spot, for assistance. The heat had become so great that they were frightened and retreated with the exception of one man, who threw himself flat upon the bank, and reaching over his right hand, enabled the Doctor to reach the top. But before he reached the brink, his clothes were burnt by the hot air, and he would have been scalded had he not been protected by woollen garments. The native in stooping over, had his face and hands blistered. They both had barely time to leave the spot, when the lake filled up and poured out a stream of liquid lava.

Polynesian.

Important in the Hot Season.—A number of fine pictures and valuable furniture is yearly spoiled by the flies; or if this is prevented, it is done only by great attention and trouble. The following simple way of preventing flies from sitting on pictures or any other furniture, is well experienced, and will, if generally used, prevent trouble and damage.

Let a bunch of leeks soak four, five or six days in a pail full of water, and wash your picture or any other piece of furniture with it. The flies will never come near any thing so washed.

Boston Times.

A good joke.—I have heard a first rate joke of J.... P.... He was stopping at a tavern up country, and used to lounge about the bar, and come it over every body's liquor but his own; not a glass could be left for a moment but he would slyly slip up and drink its contents. One day a stage driver came in and called for a stiff horn of brandy toddy. J—— immediately slips up to the bar. The driver knew his man, and immediately played possum, leaving his brandy and stepping to the door. The bait took. On returning he saw the glass empty, and exclaimed with all the diabolical horror he could affect, "Brandy and Opium enough to kill forty men—Who drank that pizen?"

"I," stammered J——, ready to yield up the ghost with affright.

"You're a dead man," said the driver.

"What shall I do," reiterated John, who thought himself a gone sucker.

"Down with a pint of lamp oil," answered the driver; down went the oil, up came the brandy and opium together with John's breakfast.

The joke was told, and he has never drank other people's liquor since, that I know of.

Contrary to strong admonitions, a few young men at Fredonia, New Jersey, undertook to fire a salute on Sunday the 4th instant, and in doing so the cannon exploded, by which one of the party lost his hands.

Upasian winds.—The New Orleans Advertiser of the 28th ult., states that that city was suffering under the blasts of the Upasian winds, the forerunners of epidemic diseases, unless they are driven back by the south winds.—*Lynchburg Repub.*

The beauties of Aristocracy.—The cost of fitting up a nursery for the royal baby in Britain, is £40,000, or $200,000. This is the amount of our Presidential salary for eight years! And this sum is appointed to THIS purpose by the British Legislature! By the assembled wisdom of the nation!—*Ex. paper.*

The Suit against Mr. Biddle.—A vigorous endeavor was made by several of the Bank Directors, at a recent meeting, to have this suit withdrawn; but only four, as we understand, finally voted in favor of the withdrawal. It is due to all concerned, that this suit take its regular course. Any interference to accelerate or obstruct it, load it with odium, or relieve it of responsibility, will only embarrass or pervert the ends of justice.—*Phil. North American.*

[BY REQUEST.]

CONFESSION OF JOHN SWEAT,

Who was executed at Lancasterville, S., C., July 2, 1841.

As I am about to suffer the sentence of the law for the murder of Thomas P. Pickett, it is, perhaps, expected, and in accordance with that expectation, I desire to make a statement of the facts which led on to, and ended in his death—as well that I may put my country in possession of the true state of the facts, as that, by so doing, I may do all in my power to atone for the violated justice of my country by a true and open confession of my guilt, so far as an impartial country, after hearing this my confession shall judge me guilty—and as that, by it I may bear this, my last dying testimony to the soul-destroying and accursed consequences of DRUNKENNESS and SABBATH-BREAKING—the two great crying sins of the day. And in making this, I do it as in presence of Almighty God—before whom I know I am now shortly to appear. I hope, therefore, my fellow-citizens will receive it, as indeed it is, the truth, and nothing but the truth. And I will here observe that though it may appear in making this statement, I am rather advocating my cause, and maintaining my innocence, nothing is farther from my object. No! I am guilty—truly guilty, before my God. I feel that I deserve infinitely more than I can conceive. But whether I am guilty of murder in a legal point of view, is not for me to say—an impartial jury of my country, on the evidence before them, have once said, and I shall suffer most cheerfully. I take this occasion to say, that what I shall say is not said in a spirit of unkindness. No—so far from there being any spirit of unkindness in my breast towards any person, I can say, in view of eternity, and in the sincerity of my soul, that I am in charity with the whole world—nor is there any spirit of malice, revenge, or any other unholy passion in my heart—God is witness. But I fervently love the whole family of mankind, and humbly implore the divine blessing on my most bitter enemies.

On Saturday, the 13th of March, the day previous to the day on which the deplorable event occurred, I was taken sick, and remained in bed all day; the next morning (Sunday) I sent for a neighbor, who came and bled me; after which, feeling better, I accompanied him to Mrs. Moore's; after remaining there a short time, I went to Mr. Crenshaw's, and took some dinner; thence, in company with Chapman Moore, I went to the river for the unhallowed purpose of assisting him in repairing his batteau—which done, we went to the fishery or fish house, the scene of the murder. This was about two hours by sun. Up to this time, I had not drank any thing, and my only inducement in going there was *drink and idle company*. After we had been there some short time, Pickett, the deceased, came, accompanied by Abner D. Johnson, Asa Crenshaw, and I believe some one else, not now recollected. He had been drinking but not much—was there but a short time before he offered me repeated and unprovoked insults, both by words and acts—calling me a negro, a d--d negro, &c., striking the house (against which I was leaning for support, being weak,) near my head with a frow with which, together with a pistol, he was armed—pushed the pistol against my ear, took my sore arm, which was in a sling, while I was leaning against the house, and pushed it violently and repeatedly against the house. During all this time, which lasted perhaps an hour, I am not conscious of saying or doing any thing to provoke his insults. On the contrary, I did hope to appease him by silence and submission—and this my disposition was induced by the fact that I was sick, weak, had a sore arm in a sling, drunk, and felt therefore perfectly indisposed to fight. The only words I uttered or the most offensive I used on the occasion, were, "Tom, put up your pistol—there is no use for it among your friends." These words I used when he pushed his pistol, cocked it and let it down repeatedly, in my face. After this, he repeatedly presented his pistol in my face, levelled it with my cars, and shoved me in my breast with its muzzle, his thumb at the same time on the cock.

This continued until about, or a little after sunset, when James Moore took me out and confidentially told me that he heard Picket say he would shoot me before I left the place: I replied, "if he intends doing so, he must make a sure shot, or then he will never make another." We then went into the house, where Picket was, but without noticing him, I went to the board and took a drink. Picket immediately stepped up, took the tumbler, and washed it, took his pistol and laid it from behind me, over my shoulder, on a level with, and very near my ear, and at the same time observed in an overbearing and insulting way, that when he drank he did so with white folks. I pushed him from me, observing, "let me alone Tom—go and sit down," he replied, "you are not fit to talk with me, G--d D---n you, shut up your jaw." He then turned round, and walked off, but immediately returned with the frow in his right hand in a threatening manner. I told him to let me alone, after which I left the house. This was about night fall. When out, I threw up, being sick with the liquor on an empty stomach; as I returned into the house I picked up a stone in the yard, with the sole view of repelling any more insults. J. Moore being in the yard, and seeing me pick up the stone, he having a light, requested me never to mind him, as we (Picket and myself) were drunk. I replied, that if Picket insulted me any more that night, I would use it, or strike him with it. As I went into the house, I met Picket with the Frow and Pistol; having heard my remarks to Moore as I suppose, for he advanced on me with the Frow raised in the act of striking, I then struck him, or intended to strike him with the stone, he almost simultaneously knocked me down with the Frow, jumped on me, and while beating and gouging me, I put my hand in my pocket, took out my knife, and after calling out several times to part us, in the act of parting and while yet on the ground, under the excitement of the moment, I stabbed him, and thus deprived a fellow creature of life against whom, I most solemnly protest, I have not nor ever had the least malice; and done an act which under any other circumstances, I would not have committed for ten thousand worlds---which I immediately, on learning his situation most deeply deplored, and for which I now, and ever have most sincerely grieved.

It was stated on the trial by one of the witnesses, that I expressed threats, that I stated that I had come there to kill Picket, and that I would do so before I left the ground. To say the least, I must say, with due respect for the witness, he was mistaken. My expressions to him, as I have before stated, were: that if (Picket) intended to shoot me, he must make a sure shot or then he would never make another.

It was also stated by another witness that the next morning, when I was tied and in custody, I confessed to him I intended to kill the deceased. This I positively deny. As I was sober, in this, I cannot be mistaken, and am only astonished how he could have been. If these witnesses made wilful misrepresentations in order to prejudice my cause, I pray God to grant them repentance. It will be recollected too, that according to the testimony before the Court, and on the trial, I stabbed the deceased some time after we were parted, showing cold, deliberate malice; this I deny being the case, and have given upon the whole, a true statement of the principal and material facts of the case according to the best of my recollection.

The foregoing statement, as I promised, is not for the purpose of exciting the commisseration of my fellow-citizens or easing my conscience of the guilt which I most justly and righteously incurred—that guilt can never be erased, but by a Saviour's blood. I confess I am guilty of the blood of my brother, and in the sight of Him of whose judgment alone, at this awful period, I should alone be concerned. And oh, my dear friends—and to the young particularly, would I now address myself—you see the causes that have led to this awful tragedy! By indulging in *Drunkenness, Sabath-breaking, Evil, Profane, Vulgar, and Idle Company*, in the prime of life, from a tender and affectionate wife and child, who now more than ever, need my care and support, I am cut down by a shameful and ignominious death, having nothing to entail them but my sin and shame. But thanks be to God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, who has begotten me again to a lively hope. And here I am constrained to bear this, my dying testimony, to the truth of Christianity, the power of God's grace, the cheering and consoling graces of His Holy Spirit, and the sure hope which can be derived by the chiefest of sinners, from faith in Christ, and partaking, by true faith, of the Sacraments of His Holy Catholic Church.

From my infancy until a few weeks since, I was a miserable, ignorant and blind sinner, and would, in all probability, have gone down into everlasting burnings, had it not been for the great mercy of God, who, through the instrumentality of my very dear and ever to be remembered spiritual father, pointed my wretched soul to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world. Thanks be to God for His unspeakable gift, and for His grace, conveyed to my soul through the channels of His Holy Catholic Church. And oh, my dear friends, I sincerely exhort you to beware how you abuse, and it is awfully to be feared, blaspheme, what through prejudice, many do not understand. For the last six days my dear teacher and guide has spent at least six hours each day shut up in the noxious atmosphere of my miserable cell, pointing me to the only hope of poor sinners—the blessed Redeemer—praying with and for me, and affording me the soul-consoling and cheering comforts of the Church. His labor has not been in vain in the Lord, and I confidently trust and hope, that I—even I—a miserable and unworthy sinner, will be a star of rejoicing in his crown of glory, forever.

In closing these, my last words on earth, I must tender my sincere thanks to those who had charge of me while in jail---but especially those dear friends who have disinterestedly entertained and extended their charities to my dear, disconsolate wife and child. I pray God to shower down his choicest blessings upon them and theirs, both for time and eternity---and to all, grace, mercy and peace.---*Amen.*

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

MARTIN RODDY,

CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands. } BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,) } GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga } WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c. } TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

A Large Supply of Blank

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds,

Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office

Election of Clerks.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are notified, that, in pursuance of Law, polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the County Court and also a Clerk of the Superior Court, and Wardens of the Poor; when and where all qualified voters are requested to attend and give in their votes. THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—TE

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	. . . .	$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix		50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	. . . .	$2 50
" 12 do do	. . . .	5 00
" 25 do do	. . . .	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open he most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-F

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is with out a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

Publishers of the Cultivator, Albany, N. Y.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, and in that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid*.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.